The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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DEMAGOGUES IN HIGH PLACES USE FALSE ECONOMIC TERMS.

Judge Gary of the steel trust has declared for "the regulation of pital, if labor, also, is regulated."

Why not use correct economic terms, judge?

Why say "capital," when you mean capitalists?

Capital can not be regulated, because it is an inanimate thing. A el mill can not be regulated, but the capitalist—the owner of the steel ll—can be.

There is no comparison between a handful of steel capitalists, for stance, and organized labor—what Judge Gary has in mind.

One has a monopoly of a natural resource and levies tribute on public. The other urges all wage earners to join with it.

One confines its benefits to the few; the other would extend its nefits to society as a whole.

Monopolists are given corporate life by the state. Their corporans could not function without the consent of the state. As individuals ey could not enjoy limited liability for debts if they were not incorpoted.

After they seize a natural resource, secure privileges from the ate and create a monopoly in defiance of law, they insist that they accorded the same treatment as a voluntary association of citizens o ask nothing from the state except what they are entitled to as izens.

When the steel monopolist—as a monopolist—is regulated, his rsonal liberty is not interfered with. He may take his usual vacations close his plants, if he is so inclined

But if the state denies workers the right to strike, or compels them accept an award by a compulsory arbitration court, the personal erty of these workers is involved.

The capitalist sells steel, which is no part of his life. It is parate and distinct from his life.

The worker can not separate from himself his power to labor. is power is another name for mind, will, spirit, knowledge and muscle all that make a complete man.

The capitalist can sell his steel while a thousand miles from that mmodity. He may have never seen it and may know nothing of the rious processes of its manufacture.

Capitalists and their retainers would have us believe that labor is commodity like their steel—that the power to labor can be separated om the individual, and that this compressed energy, wrapped in tin il, can be hawked in the market place as other commodities.

Banquet talks, gabfests before students and other forms of publicity designed to create an artificial public opinion in favor of this theory, pported by Judge Gary and his kind.

The settlement of the labor question will be slow, indeed, while pitalists, injunction judges, editors, statesmen and publicists indulge such glaring demagogery.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Washington, June 25. — Every te now has a compulsory day ool attendance law, although ny states permit loop holes, acrding to the United States chilen's bureau.

In five states attendance is reired until 18 years of age, in o of these in certain districts ly; in three until 17; and in 32 til 16. One state requires atance until 15, six others and District of Columbia until 14, one until 12 for illiterates ly.

Unfortunately, says the bureau, emptions in a majority of the tes greatly limit the application the law. The most common exptions are for employment, or on completion of a specified ool grade. Four states specifily exempt for work in agricultal pursuits, three with no age ovision. In 14 states loosely rded provisions exempt a child any age, which might be used to er absence for farm work as ll as for many other purposes. veral states exempt a child whose rvices are necessary for the suprt of himself or others, without y age or educational provision.

The amount of attendance reired is still unsatisfactory in ny states, several demanding ly 12, 16 or 20 weeks a year. en in states where city children ist attend for eight or nine nths, the amount of attendance quired in rural school districts some times considerably less.

BRITISH MINERS STICK.

London, England, June 25.—By a te of 432,511 to 193,827 striking al miners have refused to return work on plans suggested by the vernment and coal owners.

The miners are putting up one of most heroic struggles in the instrial history of this country. eir determination to stick, in the e of actual want, is shown by a te that surprised even themselves. e miners are demanding that esent inequalities in the coal instry be ended and that a living ge be guaranteed. This can be complished, they say, by placing small assessment on every ton of al mined. This money will be ed in districts where the cost of ning is high, and will be distribed by a committee on which coal ners and miners are represented. The coal owners declare the plan more offensive to them than govnment ownership.

INSANITY INCREASES.

Washington, June 25.—Insanity is the increase, due to the world r and its aftermath, said Dr. J. M. e, of Rochester, N. Y., before a nference of medicalmen.

"Our methods of living, our thods of eating and the general stle and tendency to worry throw mental machinery out of gear," said.

Dr. Lee added that farmers are re susceptible to insanity than y other class because they work rd, worry much and have very tle recreation.

IS UNCLE SAM'S LAWYER.

Washington, June 25.—The presint has appointed James M. Beck licitor general of the United ates. This position is known as ncle Sam's lawyer." It is he who nducts trust cases and other igation before the United States preme court on behalf of the govnment. The appointee is well own to trade unionists because his anti-union views.

VIOLATE AGREEMENT.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—At a age arbitration hearing in this ty, carpenters charged that before eir employers locked them out ey (the contractors) dissolved eir association in order to repudie a contract with the Carpenters' ion.

ADJUST WAGE RATES.

Port Chester, N. Y., June 25.—ove mounters and employers have reed on a 70-cent wage rate.

CLASH ON REGULATION.

Washington, June 25.—The senate is divided on the question of regulation of business. There are no party lines involved. The senate rejected a packers' control bill that was favored by its own committee and adopted the house bill, which was declared in the senate to be favored by the packers. Friends of the senate bill accepted it because it contains the principle of regulation and opponents favored it as the choice between two evils. Senator Frelinghuysen has introduced bills to "stabilize the coal industry" and this has reopened the fight. Opponents are nervous over the extension of government control, while advocates reply: "If you won't accept this mild regulation, later you will be forced to accept something more drastic."

Senators from eastern industrial states are prominent in the opposition to all forms of regulation, while senators from the far west and middle west agricultural states report unrest among their farmer constituents and a possibility that new political alignments and formations may result.

SAY $12 IS ENOUGH.

Minneapolis, June 25.—The state minimum wage commission has refused to review its award of $12 a week for working women in this state, and Editor Cramer of the Minneapolis Labor Review says:

"This is a remarkable contrast to the increasing rates which are being granted to public service corporations whenever they request them. These pirates of industry maintain that they are entitled to a fair return upon all the watered stock they succeed in pumping into their enterprises, and that the public is their legitimate prey to bring this about.

"But what about a legitimate return to working women investing their lives in industry? Is $12 a week a fair return on a life invested in an industry owned by some one else?

"The decision should arouse working women to realize that the only way they will get justice out of industry is to organize into unions."

RESIST WAGE CUTS.

Everett, Wash., June 25.—Several hundred timber workers in this vicinity have refused to accept a wage cut of 60 cents a day, agreed to by the company "union," known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen.

The strikers abandoned this "union" and have organized a bona fide Timber Workers' union. The strike is the result of a succession of wage cuts that have reduced the rate of so-called common labor from $5.20 to $3 a day. The employers acknowledge that $3 a day is not a sufficient wage but they say: "Be reasonable, reduce your expenses," etc.

UNION HOLDS WAGES.

Chicago, June 25.—Writing in the Broom Maker, J. M. McCune of Los Angeles Coopers' union, says:

"The only place in California where broom makers' wages have been reduced is at San Diego, where the men are not organized. But it is not that way with the proprietor, as he sees the benefit of organization and belongs to the national broom manufacturing association and to the southern California broom manufacturing association."

LABOR LAW ANNULLED.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—The court of errors and appeals has set aside an amendment to the compensation law requiring employers to pay the state $400 for the maintenance of the compensation bureau in cases where employes are killed and leave no next of kin.

CHECK PIECE WORK.

San Francisco, June 25.—Organized machinists were compelled to strike the principal shop of the Ford auto agencies before the attempt to establish a bonus and piece work system in these plants was abandoned.

LABOR'S JAP STAND INDORSED BY EDITOR

Denver, June 25.—Labor's demand for the absolute exclusion of Japanese and other orientals is indorsed by the editor of the Denver Express, who declares that "Chinese exclusion, brought about by organized labor, saved American civilization a generation ago."

"One reason," continues the editor, "why the degenerates, mongrelizers and paranoids who make up such a large per cent of our self-acclaimed 'liberals' hate the American labor movement and constantly work to destroy it, is the fact that American labor has steadfastly maintained the eugenic and scientific view of race.

"The combination which fights labor on the race and immigration issue is two-fold, but both wings are anti-nationalistic and international.

"Big business, with an eye solely on profit, would sacrifice civilization and reduce humanity to metizo degeneracy to get cheap labor.

"The other crowd—the so-called 'liberals'—are nothing but slave cultists—the same sort who have appeared as degenerate and destructive parasites on every civilization—and have destroyed more than one."

The editor declares that Japan's protests on this question "will have little more than a perfunctory character; or, at most, will be for trading purposes in the game of high diplomacy."

"Japan is at least able to realize the American viewpoint from her own experience with the Chinese. Japan's standard of living is rising. In China there is no change and Chinese working men are able to underbid Japanese rivals in Japan's home markets. The Japanese know the Chinese will have to be excluded from Nipponese territory or they will undermine Japan's new economic structure."

FREE SPEECH FAVORED.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 25.—Free discussion, rather than repression of propaganda, is the quickest method of stamping out bolshevism and communistic movements against government, Henry P. Taft, brother of the ex-president, told members of the New Jersey Bar association.

The speaker upheld the espionage act and the convictions under it as a war measure, but declared that when hostilities ceased freedom of speech and press should have been immediately restored.

"Experience shows," he said, "that error, if repressed, gains strength. The repression confirms it in those who are forced to be silent, while those who could dispel it lack the opportunity.

"If such doctrines as these are subjected to the test of free discussion they cannot flourish in this country.

"What is needed is a free dissemination of its literature showing the real nature of bolshevism, and a frank discussion which will enlighten the masses of our people as to its real meaning. There may be discontent and occasional disorder, but if the American people will seriously concern themselves to combat such heresies, they will not only wither away but we will have a most healthful exhibition of the power of unrestrained discussion."

TEACHERS WIN LIBEL SUIT.

Fresno, Cal., June 25.—Three public school teachers in this city have won their libel suit against Jerome O. Cross, who was recently ousted from the office of superintendent of schools.

Last year Cross dismissed the teachers for "professional incapacity." The real cause was their membership in the Teachers' union. They based their libel claim on the ground that the records show they are competent teachers and Cross' statement amounted to libel, as it tended to injure them in the pursuit of their calling. Organized labor in this state came to the aid of the injured teachers and generously furnished funds for the law suit. After the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the first teacher, Cross ceded the cases of the other two.

The superintendent recently secured notoriety by his statement that the way to handle organized teachers was with a gatling gun or a base ball bat.

"BOYS" DIDN'T STAMPEDE.

Worcester, Mass., June 25.—The management of the Whittall carpet mills made elaborate preparations to open its plant after 300 unionists suspended work in protest against a 20 per cent wage cut. Announcement was made that the mills would open on the anti-union basis. Squads of policemen were ready to protect the mills, if an attempt were made to kidnap them; whistles tooted and excitement was general. The scheme was voted a grand success, but one detail was lacking. Not a single striker appeared.

"The 'boys' didn't stampede," observed a police sergeant, as he ordered his guardians of law back to headquarters.

TAX DODGERS WARNED.

Washington, June 25.—The government is preparing to launch its annual campaign against patriots who dodge war taxes on transportation, on luxuries, toilet articles, soft drinks and amusements. It is stated that millions of dollars are annually lost on toilet articles and patent medicine alone. It is announced that where business men "willfully" evade the tax they will be prosecuted, but where they merely "forget" they will be educated to the necessity for complying with the law.

SICKNESS IS COSTLY.

Albany, N. Y., June 25.—The state industrial commission states that "it is generally agreed that over 5 per cent of all absenteeism in industry is caused by sickness, one-half of which is preventable.

"A healthy group of employes makes for greater efficiency; measures providing for sickness prevention and adequate relief for the disabled pay dividends of incalculable value."

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

Albany, N. Y., June 25.—Wives of striking street car men have appealed to Governor Miller to use his influence in settling the six-months' street car strike in this city. The women cited numerous cases where governors have successfully acted in cases like the present one.

UNION AGENTS BARRED FROM U. S. STEAMSHIPS

Washington, June 25.—Efforts of the United States shipping board to establish anti-union conditions on government-owned vessels has made a settlement of the seamen's strike impossible.

The board insists that representatives of the seamen be barred from all docks and ships, and that an agreement be signed for only six months. The first demand is aimed directly at the Seamen's union and is of more importance to these workers than a proposed 15 per cent wage decrease. The union's representatives show that seamen live on the ships, and to prohibit visits to them is to reveal a purpose most transparent.

The union does not ask that these visits be made when work would be interfered with, for the plan submitted to the shipping board provides that the visits shall be made at time of paying off "and at such other times as are agreeable to the representatives of the owners, but under no consideration shall representatives of the organization interfere with the men at work."

Heretofore, union representatives have been permitted to visit the ships.

The seamen refuse to accept a six-months' agreement because it would expire at the dullest period of the year.

The shipping board's anti-union attitude is in line with its refusal to submit the entire question to the president, and their refusal to agree to give preference in employment to American citizens, with second preference to seamen who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

SIDETRACK COAL PROBE.

Washington, June 25.—Senator Myers of Montana again succeeded in postponing Senator Johnson's resolution to probe conditions in the coal fields of Mingo county, West Virginia.

The Montana senator said there are too many investigations.

Senator Johnson insisted that in Mingo county a condition exists "that can not be tolerated in a democracy."

"There is no such thing as a constitution in that district," he said. "A passenger can not get off a train in that region without the permission of one of the alleged detectives of the coal companies. There has never been in all history, if the stories be true, such conditions as now exist in the coal fields of West Virginia."

Senator Myers ignored these charges although he is a leading "100 per cent American" and thunders on the dangers of bolshevism on every occasion.

The coal owners are playing a clever game on the proposal to probe West Virginia. They insist that an investigation is necessary. In the meantime, however, the resolution is being talked to death.

COULD SUPPORT SCHOOLS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 25.—If the policies of the state forestry department are carried out, the state forests will eventually pay the entire cost of maintaining the public school system, said Gifford Pinchot, chief state forester, in an address in this city.

"It will take years before that matures," he said, "but it can be done if the state acquires reforest lands now barren waste." It would not be altogether amazing, Mr. Pinchot added, that the yearly revenue from all state forests would equal the present annual revenues from all sources. The speaker stated that Pennsylvania today has 1,125,611 acres of state forests, and that the forestry department intends to purchase 5,000,000 acres.

The entire net return from the state forests goes to the school fund. Last year this fund totaled $21,608.35, and was larger than ever before.

STAND BY FARMERS.

Denver, June 25.—Attempts to destroy the United States department of agriculture were denounced by the A. F. of L. convention, in session in this city.

"The department of agriculture," the resolution declares, "has stood in the way of those who have mercilessly bled the farmer white for many years. It is believed by the enemies of the farmers that if the department of agriculture could be abolished they would have the producers of food products at their mercy. The organizers of the conspiracy to abolish the department of agriculture have come out in the open and declare this department no longer necessary."

BOSSES SHOW HAND.

Baltimore, June 25.—Printing employers in this city who are resisting the 44-hour week have finally shown their hand. They announce that they "will have no further dealings with the unions or their officers or committees as such." They claim they are impelled to take this position because of the "abuse of power by union officials."

The printing trade unions insist that these employers live up to a contract signed two years ago whereby the 44-hour week would be installed on May 1, this year.

RAILROAD IS LOOTED.

New York, June 25.—Denver & Rio Grande railroad stockholders are the latest victims of railroad looting, and have started suit to recover their values. A committee representing the stockholders declare that the equity in the property, which was sold for $5,000,000, is worth at least $50,000,000, and that stocks and bonds included in the sale have a clear value of more than $5,000,000, so the purchasers make a profit of $3,000,000 on the sale, in addition to seizing the railroad.

COME UNDER LABOR LAW.

Austin, Texas, June 25.—A traveling man, working on a commission, is an employe under the definitions of the state workmen's compensation act and is entitled to benefits, according to a ruling by the court of civil appeals.

WIN FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Chicago, June 25.—Organized labor "put over" free text books in public schools at the recent city election. Politicians and big business opposed the plan, which had a margin of 7,000 votes, because of trade union agitation.

ANTI-LABOR CHARGES PROVEN GROUNDLESS

New York, June 25.—It is regrettable that that engineers' report on wastes by capitalists was not made two years ago, says Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

"It was then, in the early days of the anti-union drive, that the combined interests of capitalists raised the cry that labor was slacking, and through its nonproductivity 'ruining' the industries of the country.

"That particular cry, as will be remembered, lasted only for about a year and was supplanted by a concerted drive for wage cutting on the pretext that labor was 'holding up the price of commodities at a high level' through its refusal to permit a reduction in earnings. The assertion that the workers were not as productive as they should be, somehow receded to the background, and in view of the general industrial stagnation that has set in, it has not been much heard of since.

"Now comes this authoritative report and lays on the doorstep of the employers' management almost the entire guilt for whatever waste of production there exists in industry. Labor is charged with less than 25 per cent by the board of the engineering societies, and capitalists are held responsible for more than half of the waste, duplication and losses that occur in the daily pursuit of industry in the country.

"Briefly, the report finds that billions of dollars are tied up in idle equipment; that duplication on bids in building trades run into millions of dollars annually; that losses from accidents and deaths could be cut 75 per cent, and, what is highly interesting, that labor-capitalists' conflicts are not as expensive as popularly supposed.

"This puncturing of the nonproduction bubble, with which labor was charged only a while ago, is a wholesome thing. It strengthens the position of labor in its daily contest with capitalists, and points again the only true road to the elimination of chaos and anarchy in industry."

"WHO WANTS WAR BABY?"

Portland, Ore., June 25.—The editor of the Oregon Labor Press is a flinty-hearted chap. The company "union," known as loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, is in distress and ye labor writer says:

"Who wants to adopt a war baby? The sad case of little Four-L Legion, who has been deserted by both parents and by its nurse, is one of the most pathetic stories to come out of the war. Little Four-L was the illigitimate issue of the liason between General Disque and Lumber Interest. The general, who did not deny parentage, deserted the foundling shortly after the close of the war and the disgraced mother secured a nurse in the person of Robert Gill (now engaged in 'smashing' the Baltimore Typographical union), whose nursery title was 'executive secretary.' Recently the mother deserted and now disowns the child. This left too much responsibility for the delicate nerves of the nurse, who has thrown the illegitimate child on the public. Anyone who adopts the little darling should do so with the full understanding that it will not be a burden for long. Its circulation is very weak and its little spirit may at any time be wafted back from whence it came."

UPSET MARTIAL LAW.

Charleston, W. Va., June 25.—The state supreme court has upset Governor Morgan's martial law in Mingo county. The court refused to say whether martial law was proclaimed wisely or unwisely and acknowledged that the governor has the power and authority to substitute military rule for civil rule.

"We hold that military occupation of any territory is incident to a state of war and martial law is incident to military occupation," said the court.

"We won't think that it would be advisable to set aside martial law under the conditions. It ought to be limited to meet the conditions. In order to maintain military rule, the state must organize a military force. Then, if the conditions warrant it, there should be martial law.

"But under the circumstances the rules and orders made by the governor are not enforceable."

The court, in effect, ruled that if the governor wants martial law in Mingo county it should be enforced with a properly organized military force, and not by private armies.

DENOUNCE PRIVATE ARMIES.

Denver, June 25.—No other country permits employers to maintain private armies, declared James Lord, president of the A. F. of L. mining department, in discussing West Virginia conditions before the A. F. of L. convention.

"It is doubtful," he said, "if in any country in the world, no matter how reactionary or barbarous, the owners and directors of business are allowed to have and control armies of private hired killers as they do with impunity in some parts of our country. It is doubtful if in any other country, men whose sole recommendations are that they will commit murder or any other crime for pay, are allowed by the government and with its full knowledge from its own investigation to supersede and displace constitutional government."

COSSACK BILL DEFEATED.

Springfield, Ill., June 25.—The state senate has rejected the cossack bill. The house had previously taken similar action.

Agitation for the measure was directed by a so-called "state police auxiliary committee," which extracted thousands of dollars from big business. Organized labor's fight against the cossacks was conducted with unusual skill, vigor and enthusiasm.

RAP GRAIN GAMBLING.

Denver, June 25.—Gambling in wheat futures was condemned by the A. F. of L. convention. The resolution states that there are too many overturns between producers and consumers, which ultimately increase the cost of living.

WAITRESSES GAIN.

St. Louis, Mo., June 25.—Organized waitresses report steady gains in their strike for improved working conditions. The local labor movement has contributed more than $15,000 to the girls.

DEBTS OWED AMERICA SHIFTED TO PEOPLE?

Washington, June 25.—Plans are being discussed to refund this nation's war loans to the allies. "Refund" is the term financial interests use when they want to postpone the payment of a debt, by extending the date when due.

The nations allied with America during the war owe this government $10,000,000,000 and have signed acknowledgments to this effect. These acknowledgements bear interest, which has not been paid, and now totals approximately $1,000,000,000, or one-tenth of the loan. It is stated that the interest charges are increasing at the rate of $500,000,000 a year.

It is now proposed that the various allied nations issue bonds and sell them to the American people at a rate of interest so high that they will be quickly disposed of. The money secured from the sale of these bonds will be used by the various countries to pay their debt to the American government.

Some people are asking if these countries can not—or will not—pay their debts or interest to the American government, will they pay when the debt is transferred to citizens?

Large American financial interests seem to favor the refunding plan. Juicy commissions will be paid for selling these bonds to the people.

COMBINES CHECK BUILDING.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 25.—The Lockwood committee, that is investigating building conditions, has discovered a combination of building material men in this city that fix prices for the entire state, outside of New York city, where other monopolies have the exclusive gouging privilege. Its members hold all of the offices in the New York state building material dealers' association, composed of 400 concerns which circulate price lists through its official paper.

It was found that the foreman of the June grand jury is one of the dealers slated for investigation. He has a monopoly of the sale of face brick, which he buys from manufacturers for $47.50 a thousand and resells for $75.

A copper-riveted, rock-bound sand and gravel combine has eliminated competition within 100 miles of this city. The brick combine reduced the output of its plants and refused to ship brick to New York city on the ground that it "had no material to spare." The sales manager of one of the brick companies acknowledged that his plant produced only 10,000,000 brick last year, although it has twice that capacity. Five brick plants, with an annual capacity of 18,000,000 brick, were dismantled. At the same time the brick dealers were charging $22 a thousand and complaining that business was poor and that they were making no money.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS.

Washington, June 25. — The United States bureau of labor statistics announces increased unemployment in May, as the result of reports received from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

Comparing these figures with those for identical establishments for May, last year, it appears, says the bureau, there were decreases in the number of persons employed. Cigar manufacturing is the one industry which shows an increase, 0.2 per cent, over May, 1920. The largest decrease, 41 per cent, appears in car building and repairing. Leather, paper and automobiles show respective decreases of 34, 34.4 and 34 per cent.

All of the 14 industries show a decrease in the total amount of the pay roll for May, 1921, as compared with May, 1920. Iron and steel lead with 56.1 per cent. Paper making decreased 48.3 per cent, and leather 45 per cent.

"MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION."

Indianapolis, June 25.—A press dispatch from Jamestown, N. Y., recently stated:

"The strike of union job printers, beginning May 1 for a 44-hour week, was ended today when the printers returned to work in all job offices at Jamestown with a 48-hour week and at the old rates of wages."

Paul A. Clark, secretary of the Jamestown Typographical union, immediately forwarded this telegram to John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union:

"Press dispatches incorrect. Members working in two shops on 44-hour basis. Am sending full report by mail."

DEFEAT ANTI-UNIONISTS.

Chicago, June 25.—Organized railroad shop employes won a victory over the alleged "union" of the Pullman Car company when the railroad labor board ruled that the company has not obeyed "the letter and the spirit" of the Esch-Cummins act.

The law provides that the company shall confer with its employes. It refused to meet representatives of the unions and called a mass meeting of employes, when wage reductions were agreed to. The railroad labor board rules that this is irregular, and that employes must be conferred with, as intended by the law.

CAPITALIZE PROFITS.

Washington, June 25.—The Louisville & Nashville railroad wants the interstate commerce commission to permit it to issue $53,000,000 in stock dividends.

The company has a surplus of $82,000,000. It is now proposed that $53,000,000 of this amount be added to outstanding stock which amounts to $72,000,000. With this capitalization of profits, the public will be called upon to earn profits on the grand total of $125,000,000.

PICKETS MUST GO TO JAIL.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—The court of errors and appeals has upheld an injunction against picketing by nine union machinists in Newark. These workers must go to jail for three months and pay a fine of $50.

BAKERS HOLD LINE.

Tacoma, Wash., June 25.—Organized bakers are renewing last year's wage agreement, despite efforts of a few employers to lower conditions, via the anti-union shop.

"MONOPOLY HAS NO RIGHTS," SAYS WESTERN LAW MAKER

Washington, June 25.—In discussing regulation of monopoly in the senate, Mr. Kenyon of Iowa predicted that upon this question the great political parties will split.

The law maker emphasized the difference between regulating an individual business man and regulating a monopoly.

"If five men had all the shoe business of this country practically under their control, or enough of it to control it, and made the price whatever they pleased," he said, "then you would be getting a business that was reaching the point of monopoly and that the government has a right to regulate.

"I do not want to see this government go into the regulating of all business; but there is a distinct line of demarcation, and it was laid down by old Lord Hale nearly 100 years ago, and the supreme court of the United States has sustained it.

"Shall we regulate all business? No; that would be a failure. Regulate some business? Yes. What business? The business which the supreme court has said is charged with a public use.

"Do you think, on this proposition of 'charged with a public use,' where God Almighty has put a certain amount of hard coal into the ground in Pennsylvania for his people, that seven or eight railroad companies can acquire it and then say, 'Keep your hands off of business. We can charge anything we please for this coal. It is true you have to have it. It is true there is in this territory all the hard coal in the United States. But it is socialistic for you to talk about the government having anything to do with it or any control over it.'

"Do you believe that kind of doctrine will ever stand in this country? I wish you would look ahead, to this country trying to get out of the situation it is in; to discontent among our people, who are robbed by syndicates who are controlling the anthracite coal and robbed and plundered by the men who are controlling the market place of the American farmer and likewise controlling, in its eventuality, the cost to the consumer.

"We ought to bear in mind, when we talk about regulating monopoly, that there is no right in monopoly. You are not destroying property when you destroy monoply, and when a monopoly gets in the channels of interstate commerce as a great rock and obstructs its flow, it can be taken out. That is what we are trying to do with this (packers' control) measure.

"Everybody knows there is a monopoly in the packing business. Men can talk here until they are black in the face about it and not prove the contrary. Five great packers have a monopoly of the meat-packing business of the United States and they are reaching out into hundreds of other lines of business.

"Do you believe that the American people are ever going to submit to having five men control the food supply of the United States? If you do, you are mighty shortsighted."

COAL OWNERS WARNED.

Washington, June 25.—In urging seasonal coal freight rates and publicity regarding the coal industry, Senator Frelinghuysen warned coal owners that the people will demand drastic government action if present prices are maintained.

"I have no antagonism to the coal operators," said the law maker, "but I must frankly state that a great many coal producers today are committed to the theory that the coal industry can be best exploited by maintaining the same seasonal speculative atmosphere, many of the producers resting complacently under the present depressed business situation in the belief that when the demand for fuel appears they will be able to employ the opportunity to recover the losses now being sustained, with compound interest.

"There was plenty of coal last year, with enough labor to mine it, but a shortage of cars delayed deliveries and a buyers' panic was caused. This was entirely unnecessary. Had there been a government agency, charged with the responsibility of correctly informing the people (such as this legislation proposes), I believe the speculators would have been routed and the public saved from extortion."

BAKERS PROFITEER.

Washington, June 25.—Senator Capper wants to know why the price of bread has declined but 9 per cent in New York while wheat has dropped 38 per cent and flour 40 per cent.

"The prices charged the consumer in Washington and many other cities," he said, "are wholly out of line with the prices the producer is receiving for the products of his farm. The government's latest statistics show that in the city of Washington there has been a reduction of but 14 per cent in the price of bread since the peak of war prices was reached.

"Out on the farms the price of wheat is back almost to prewar levels, but the 5-cent loaf of prewar times is only a memory.

"Even out in the wheat country itself the bakers are still exacting high prices. In Kansas City the price of wheat has declined 27.7 per cent, but, according to the latest government reports, the price of bread has declined only 13 per cent."

UNIONISTS URGE PROBE.

Denver, June 25. — Congressional investigation of the seamen's strike and of southern cotton mills were demanded by the A. F. of L. at its annual convention. The seamen's cause was presented by Andrew Furuseth, who repeated his charge of an international conspiracy against the seamen, and that proof could be secured by any committee appointed by congress.

In urging the textile probe, Thomas F. McMahon, acting president of the United Textile Workers, said: "In some parts of North Carolina you cannot work without permission of mill owners, you cannot live in towns without the permission of mill owners, and when you die you cannot be buried without the permission of the mill owners. Some organizers have lost their lives in efforts to assist these workers."

PLUMBERS' LOCKOUT ENDS.

Memphis, Tenn., June 25.—Contracting plumbers have concluded that warfare is expensive business, and have ended their lockout. Wages have been agreed to, with all working conditions that prevailed heretofore. The union shop is included in the agreement.

Rock Island, Ill., June 25.—Contractor plumbers have grown weary of the anti-union Contractors' association and have concluded to run their own business. A new $1 an hour contract with the Plumbers' union is the result of this decision.

RECOGNIZE UNION.

Rock Island, Ill., June 25.—The Tri-City Railway company has changed its mind about smashing the Street Car Men's union and has signed an agreement with that organization. When the management announced its purpose to fight, the two unions in this city, Moline and Davenport immediately placed themselves on a war footing. Peace negotiations were then started.

WHOLESALE PRICES HOLD.

Washington, June 25.—The general level of wholesale prices were only slightly lower in May than in the preceding month, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics. The bureau says the fall was less than 2 per cent. The May wholesale price index is 11½ per cent below the high peak of prices in May, 1920.

UNIONISTS WARNED: FAKE FARMERS BUSY

Denver, June 25.—Organized labor was warned against fake farmers' organizations by the farmers' national council in a telegram to the annual convention of the A. F. of L.

The message, received from the council's headquarters at Washington, urges co-operation of the farmers with organized labor.

"The farmers' national council welcomes your indorsement of its program for active working together of farmer and labor forces," said the telegram, "to achieve the ideals of economic—industrial and agricultural—as well as political freedom, for which our country was founded.

"We have been working to this end and will be glad to join hands with you to stop the present control of our railroads, natural resources, ships and banking and credit system in the interest of a little clique of investment bankers and selfish, un-American citizens of great wealth, and to secure an honest tax system and control of the meat packers.

"We warn you against false spokesmen of farmers' organizations, who denounce the getting together of farmers and other workers. Only by uniting upon a common basis of fundamental justice can we achieve real freedom of all workers. The interest of farmers as workers is four times as great as their interest as capitalists.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire, but he has not received it in this country on farms, in factories, mines, trade or transportation, and cannot receive it until privilege and monopoly is ended. To achieve that end joint action of farmers and other workers is essential."

AID PACKERS' EMPLOYES.

Denver, June 25.—By a unanimous vote the A. F. of L. convention pledged support to packing house employes in their fight against further wage reductions. The executive council was instructed to "leave nothing undone to aid to the utmost the workers in the packing industry."

After declaring the packers were "again taking advantage of the present period of business depression and unemployment to reduce the wages of workers," the resolution said:

"The workers in the packing industry are threatened with a recurrence of prewar conditions and an effort is made to lure them into joining so-called company 'unions,' which in reality are for the company only, established, managed and controlled by the packers, who hypocritically are proclaiming that they will bring industrial democracy to the workers, a democracy with a string tied to it."

LABOR IS ASSURED.

Washington, June 25.—In defending the Scott amendment, which would weaken the seamen's act, as applied to the great lakes, Congressman Chindbolm of Illinois said:

"Organized or unorganized labor need have no fear as to its treatment at the hands of this house or any house of the American congress. They have never suffered at the hands of the congress, and I want to say to them that this bill is not going to injure them but it seeks to help the very men who employ them and give them their work by which they are able to support themselves and their families."

SCHOOLS ARE FIRE TRAPS.

New York, June 25.—Many schools in this city are fire traps and are a menace to health and life, reports a committee representing several civic organizations. In 21 schools sanitation is most wretched. The same number of schools are declared to be badly in need of repairs, to have no play facilities and have "either nothing or very inadequate accomodations for the teachers."

While conditions in other schools are not so bad, the need for improvement is most urgent, the investigators say.

BOSSES BADLY STUNG.

Boston, June 25.—An eight-months' strike of Boston organized cloak makers has ended with complete victory for these workers. The strike was caused by the Cloak Manufacturers' association's repudiation of an agreement with the union. Now the bosses find their association is smashed and former members have signed individual agreements with the union.

CAR MEN HOLD WAGES.

Little Rock, Ark., June 25.—It took an arbitration board but a few minutes to decide that wages of street car men should not be reduced.